

DISTRICT COURT OF GUAM

TERRITORY OF GUAM

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

**EUN YOUNG LEE, MARCELINO J.  
LASERNA, JOHN W. C. DUENAS,  
MARY C. GARCIA, JOSEPH  
PANGELINAN, FRANCISCO S.N.  
KAWAMOTO, MARGARET B.  
UNTALAN,**

Defendants.

CRIMINAL CASE NO. 08-00004

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on the 12<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2008, the attached standard Opening Jury Instructions and Standard Closing Jury Instructions was acknowledged received by counsel of record in the above-entitled criminal case.

Dated this 23 May 2008.

\_\_\_\_\_  
/s/  
Carmen B. Santos, Deputy Clerk

DISTRICT COURT OF GUAM  
TERRITORY OF GUAM

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

Defendant.

Criminal Case No. \_\_\_\_\_

STANDARD OPENING JURY INSTRUCTIONS

ACKNOWLEDGED RECEIPT

Sign: [Signature]  
Print: Bill Chen  
Date: 5/12/08

ACKNOWLEDGED RECEIPT

Sign: [Signature]  
Print: Walter San Nicolas  
Date: 5/12/08

ACKNOWLEDGED RECEIPT

Sign: [Signature]  
Print: CARL SANCHEZ  
Date: 5/12/08

ACKNOWLEDGED RECEIPT

Sign: [Signature]  
Print: Amber Sanchez  
Date: 5/12/08

ACKNOWLEDGED RECEIPT

Sign: [Signature]  
Print: Jennifer Bautista  
Date: 5/12/08

ACKNOWLEDGED RECEIPT

Sign: [Signature]  
Print: SONI DELOS REYES  
Date: 5/12/08

ACKNOWLEDGED RECEIPT

Sign: [Signature]  
Print: Alex  
Date: 5/12/08

1 **COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 1**

2 **DUTY OF JURY**

3  
4 Ladies and gentlemen: You now are the jury in this case, and I want to take a few minutes  
5 to tell you something about your duties as jurors and to give you some instructions. These are  
6 preliminary instructions. At the end of the trial, I will give you more detailed instructions. Those  
7 instructions will control your deliberations.

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9 You should not take anything I may say or do during the trial as indicating what I think of  
10 the evidence or what your verdict should be.  
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27 Ninth Circuit Committee on Model Jury Instructions, *MANUAL OF MODEL CRIMINAL JURY*  
28 *INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT*, Instruction 1.1.

1 **COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 2**

2 **THE CHARGE—PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE**

3  
4 This is a criminal case brought by the United States government. The government charges  
5 the defendant with [*crime[s] charged*]. The charge[s] against the defendant [is] [are] contained in  
6 the indictment. The indictment is simply the description of the charge[s] made by the government  
7 against the defendant; it is not evidence of anything.

8  
9 These instructions are preliminary and the instructions I will give at the end of the case will  
10 control.

11  
12 The defendant has pleaded not guilty to the charge[s] and is presumed innocent unless and  
13 until proved guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. A defendant has the right to remain silent and never  
14 has to prove innocence or present any evidence.

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27 Ninth Circuit Committee on Model Jury Instructions, *MANUAL OF MODEL CRIMINAL JURY*  
28 *INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT*, Instruction 1.2.

1                                   **COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 3**  
2                                   **WHAT IS EVIDENCE**

3           The evidence you are to consider in deciding what the facts are consists of:

- 4           (1)     the sworn testimony of any witness;
- 5           (2)     the exhibits which are to be received into evidence; and
- 6           (3)     any facts to which all the lawyers stipulate.
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27                   Ninth Circuit Committee on Model Jury Instructions, *MANUAL OF MODEL CRIMINAL JURY*  
28                   *INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT*, Instruction 1.3.

1                                   **COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 4**  
2                                   **WHAT IS NOT EVIDENCE**

3           The following things are *not* evidence, and you must not consider them as evidence in  
4 deciding the facts of this case:

- 5           (1)     statements and arguments of the attorneys;
- 6           (2)     questions and objections of the attorneys;
- 7           (3)     testimony that I instruct you to disregard; and
- 8           (4)     anything you may see or hear when the court is not in session even if what you see  
9 or hear is done or said by one of the parties or by one of the witnesses.
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27           Ninth Circuit Committee on Model Jury Instructions, *MANUAL OF MODEL CRIMINAL JURY*  
28 *INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT*, Instruction 1.4.

1                                   **COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 5**  
2                                   **EVIDENCE FOR LIMITED PURPOSE**

3                   Some evidence is admitted for a limited purpose only. When I instruct you that an item of  
4 evidence has been admitted for a limited purpose, you must consider it only for that limited purpose  
5 and for no other.  
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27                   Ninth Circuit Committee on Model Jury Instructions, *MANUAL OF MODEL CRIMINAL JURY*  
28 *INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT*, Instruction 1.5.

1                                   **COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 6**  
2                                   **DIRECT AND CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE**

3           Evidence may be direct or circumstantial. Direct evidence is direct proof of a fact, such as  
4 testimony by a witness about what that witness personally saw or heard or did. Circumstantial  
5 evidence is indirect evidence, that is, it is proof of one or more facts from which one can find another  
6 fact. You are to consider both direct and circumstantial evidence. The law permits you to give equal  
7 weight to both, but it is for you to decide how much weight to give to any evidence.

8           By way of example, if you wake up in the morning and see that the sidewalk is wet, you may  
9 find from that fact that it rained during the night. However, other evidence, such as a turned on  
10 garden hose, may explain the water on the sidewalk. Therefore, before you decide that a fact has  
11 been proved by circumstantial evidence, you must consider all the evidence in the light of reason,  
12 experience, and common sense.  
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27           Ninth Circuit Committee on Model Jury Instructions, *MANUAL OF MODEL CRIMINAL JURY*  
28 *INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT*, Instruction 1.6.



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**COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 7**  
**RULING ON OBJECTIONS**

There are rules of evidence which control what can be received into evidence. When a lawyer asks a question or offers an exhibit into evidence and a lawyer on the other side thinks that it is not permitted by the rules of evidence, that lawyer may object. If I overrule the objection, the question may be answered or the exhibit received. If I sustain the objection, the question cannot be answered, and the exhibit cannot be received. Whenever I sustain an objection to a question, you must ignore the question and must not guess what the answer would have been.

Sometimes I may order that evidence be stricken from the record and that you disregard or ignore the evidence. That means that when you are deciding the case, you must not consider the evidence which I told you to disregard.

1 **COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 8**  
2 **CREDIBILITY OF WITNESSES**

3 In deciding the facts in this case, you may have to decide which testimony to believe and  
4 which testimony not to believe. You may believe everything a witness says, or part of it, or none of  
5 it.

6 In considering the testimony of any witness, you may take into account:

- 7 (1) the opportunity and ability of the witness to see or hear or know the things testified  
8 to;  
9 (2) the witness's memory;  
10 (3) the witness's manner while testifying;  
11 (4) the witness's interest in the outcome of the case and any bias or prejudice;  
12 (5) whether other evidence contradicted the witness's testimony;  
13 (6) the reasonableness of the witness's testimony in light of all the evidence; and  
14 (7) any other factors that bear on believability.

15 The weight of the evidence as to a fact does not necessarily depend on the number of  
16 witnesses who testify.  
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27 Ninth Circuit Committee on Model Jury Instructions, *Manual of Model Criminal Jury*  
28 *Instructions for the Ninth Circuit*, Instruction 1.8.

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2 **COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 9**  
3 **CONDUCT OF THE JURY**

4 I will now say a few words about your conduct as jurors.

5 Until the trial is over:

6 First, you are not to discuss this case with anyone, including your fellow jurors, members of  
7 your family, people involved in the trial, or anyone else, nor are you allowed to permit others to  
8 discuss the case with you. If anyone approaches you and tries to talk to you about the case, please  
let me know about it immediately;

9 Second, do not read any news stories or articles or listen to any radio or television reports  
10 about the case or about anyone who has anything to do with it;

11 Third, do not do any research, such as consulting dictionaries, searching the Internet or using  
other reference materials, and do not make any investigation about the case on your own;

12 Fourth, if you need to communicate with me simply give a signed note to the court security  
13 officer to give to me; and

14 Fifth, do not make up your mind about what the verdict should be until after you have gone  
15 to the jury room to decide the case and you and your fellow jurors have discussed the evidence.  
16 Keep an open mind until then.

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27 Ninth Circuit Committee on Model Jury Instructions, *MANUAL OF MODEL CRIMINAL JURY*  
28 *INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT*, Instruction 1.9.

**COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 10**  
**NO TRANSCRIPT AVAILABLE TO JURY**

At the end of the trial you will have to make your decision based on what you recall of the evidence. You will not have a written transcript of the trial. I urge you to pay close attention to the testimony as it is given.

Ninth Circuit Committee on Model Jury Instructions, *MANUAL OF MODEL CRIMINAL JURY INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT*, Instruction 1.10.

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Whether or not you take notes, you should rely on your own memory of what was said. Notes are only to assist your memory. You should not be overly influenced by the notes.

**COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 12**  
**OUTLINE OF TRIAL**

The next phase of the trial will now begin. First, each side may make an opening statement. An opening statement is not evidence. It is simply an outline to help you understand what that party expects the evidence will show. A party is not required to make an opening statement.

The government will then present evidence and counsel for the defendant may cross-examine. Then, the defendant may present evidence and counsel for the government may cross-examine.

After the evidence has been presented, [I will instruct you on the law that applies to the case and the attorneys will make closing arguments] [the attorneys will make closing arguments and I will instruct you on the law that applies to the case].

After that, you will go to the jury room to deliberate on your verdict.

1                                   **COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 13**  
2                                   **JURY TO BE GUIDED BY**  
3                                   **OFFICIAL ENGLISH**  
4                                   **TRANSLATION/INTERPRETATION**

5                   Languages other than English may be used during this trial.

6                   The evidence you are to consider is only that provided through the official court [interpreters]  
7 [translators]. Although some of you may know the non-English language used, it is important that  
8 all jurors consider the same evidence. Therefore, you must base your decision on the evidence  
9 presented in the English [interpretation] [translation]. You must disregard any different meaning of  
10 the non-English words.  
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27                   Ninth Circuit Committee on Model Jury Instructions, *MANUAL OF MODEL CRIMINAL JURY*  
28 *INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT*, Instruction 1.13.

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**COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 14**  
**SEPARATE CONSIDERATION FOR EACH DEFENDANT**

Although the defendants are being tried together, you must give separate consideration to each defendant. In doing so, you must determine which evidence in the case applies to each defendant, disregarding any evidence admitted solely against some other defendant[s]. The fact that you may find one of the defendants guilty or not guilty should not control your verdict as to any other defendant[s].

Ninth Circuit Committee on Model Jury Instructions, *MANUAL OF MODEL CRIMINAL JURY INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT*, Instruction 1.14.



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DISTRICT COURT OF GUAM  
TERRITORY OF GUAM

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
  
Plaintiff,  
  
vs.  
  
Defendant.

Criminal Case No. \_\_\_\_\_

ACKNOWLEDGED RECEIPT

Sign: BAC  
Print: Bill Carr  
Date: 5/12/08

STANDARD CLOSING JURY INSTRUCTIONS

ACKNOWLEDGED RECEIPT

Sign: [Signature]  
Print: Amber San Nicolas  
Date: 5/12/08

ACKNOWLEDGED RECEIPT

Sign: [Signature]  
Print: CARL SANCHEZ  
Date: 5/12/08

ACKNOWLEDGED RECEIPT

Sign: [Signature]  
Print: Amber San Nicolas  
Date: 5/12/08

ACKNOWLEDGED RECEIPT

Sign: [Signature]  
Print: Amber San Nicolas  
Date: 5/12/08

ACKNOWLEDGED RECEIPT

Sign: [Signature]  
Print: JOHN DELOS REYES  
Date: 5/12/08

ACKNOWLEDGED RECEIPT

Sign: [Signature]  
Print: Alex  
Date: 5/12/08

1 **COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 1**

2 **DUTIES OF JURY TO FIND FACTS AND FOLLOW LAW**

3  
4 Members of the jury, now that you have heard all the evidence, it is my duty to instruct you  
5 on the law which applies to this case. A copy of these instructions will be available in the jury room  
6 for you to consult.

7 It is your duty to find the facts from all the evidence in the case. To those facts you will apply  
8 the law as I give it to you. You must follow the law as I give it to you whether you agree with it or  
9 not. And you must not be influenced by any personal likes or dislikes, opinions, prejudices, or  
10 sympathy. That means that you must decide the case solely on the evidence before you. You will  
11 recall that you took an oath promising to do so at the beginning of the case.

12 In following my instructions, you must follow all of them and not single out some and ignore  
13 others; they are all equally important. You must not read into these instructions or into anything the  
14 court may have said or done any suggestion as to what verdict you should return—that is a matter  
15 entirely up to you.

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25 Ninth Circuit Committee on Model Jury Instructions, *MANUAL OF MODEL CRIMINAL JURY*  
26 *INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT*, Instruction 3.1.

1                                   **COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 2**  
2                                   **CHARGE AGAINST DEFENDANT NOT**  
3                                   **EVIDENCE—PRESUMPTION OF**  
4                                   **INNOCENCE—BURDEN OF PROOF**  
5

6           The indictment is not evidence. The defendant has pleaded not guilty to the charge. The  
7 defendant is presumed to be innocent and does not have to testify or present any evidence to  
8 prove innocence. The government has the burden of proving every element of the charge beyond  
9 a reasonable doubt.  
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27           Ninth Circuit Committee on Model Jury Instructions, *MANUAL OF MODEL CRIMINAL JURY*  
28 *INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT*, Instruction 3.2.

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**COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 3**  
**DEFENDANT'S DECISION NOT TO TESTIFY**

A defendant in a criminal case has a constitutional right not to testify. No presumption of guilt may be raised, and no inference of any kind may be drawn, from the fact that the defendant did not testify.

Ninth Circuit Committee on Model Jury Instructions, *MANUAL OF MODEL CRIMINAL JURY INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT*, Instruction 3.3.

1                                   **COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 4**  
2                                   **DEFENDANT'S DECISION TO TESTIFY**

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4           The defendant has testified. You should treat this testimony just as you would the  
5 testimony of any other witness.  
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27           Ninth Circuit Committee on Model Jury Instructions, *MANUAL OF MODEL CRIMINAL JURY*  
28 *INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT*, Instruction 3.4.

1                                   **COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 5**  
2                                   **REASONABLE DOUBT - DEFINED**  
3

4           Proof beyond a reasonable doubt is proof that leaves you firmly convinced that the defendant  
5 is guilty. It is not required that the government prove guilt beyond all possible doubt.

6           A reasonable doubt is a doubt based upon reason and common sense and is not based purely  
7 on speculation. It may arise from a careful and impartial consideration of all the evidence, or from  
8 lack of evidence.

9           If after a careful and impartial consideration of all the evidence, you are not convinced  
10 beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty, it is your duty to find the defendant not guilty.  
11 On the other hand, if after a careful and impartial consideration of all the evidence, you are  
12 convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty, it is your duty to find the defendant  
13 guilty.

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25           Ninth Circuit Committee on Model Jury Instructions, *MANUAL OF MODEL CRIMINAL JURY*  
26 *INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT*, Instruction 3.5.  
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**COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 6**  
**WHAT IS EVIDENCE**

The evidence from which you are to decide what the facts are consists of:

- (1) the sworn testimony of any witness;
- (2) the exhibits which have been received into evidence; and
- (3) any facts to which all the lawyers have stipulated.

Ninth Circuit Committee on Model Jury Instructions, *MANUAL OF MODEL CRIMINAL JURY INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT*, Instruction 3.6.

1 **COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 7**

2 **WHAT IS NOT EVIDENCE**

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4 In reaching your verdict you may consider only the testimony and exhibits received into  
5 evidence. Certain things are not evidence and you may not consider them in deciding what the facts  
6 are. I will list them for you:

- 7
- 8 (1) Arguments and statements by lawyers are not evidence. The lawyers are not  
9 witnesses. What they have said in their opening statements [will say in their] closing  
10 arguments and at other times is intended to help you interpret the evidence, but it is  
11 not evidence. If the facts as you remember them differ from the way the lawyers state  
12 them, your memory of them controls.
- 13 (2) Questions and objections by lawyers are not evidence. Attorneys have a duty to their  
14 clients to object when they believe a question is improper under the rules of evidence.  
15 You should not be influenced by the question, the objection, or the court's ruling on  
16 it.
- 17 (3) Testimony that has been excluded or stricken, or that you have been instructed to  
18 disregard, is not evidence and must not be considered. In addition some testimony  
19 and exhibits have been received only for a limited purpose; where I have given a  
20 limiting instruction, you must follow it.
- 21 (4) Anything you may have seen or heard when the court was not in session is not  
22 evidence. You are to decide the case solely on the evidence received at the trial.
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27 Ninth Circuit Committee on Model Jury Instructions, *MANUAL OF MODEL CRIMINAL JURY*  
28 *INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT*, Instruction 3.7.



1 **COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 8**

2 **DIRECT AND CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE**

3  
4 Evidence may be direct or circumstantial. Direct evidence is direct proof of a fact, such as  
5 testimony by a witness about what that witness personally saw or heard or did. Circumstantial  
6 evidence is proof of one or more facts from which you could find another fact. You should consider  
7 both kinds of evidence. The law makes no distinction between the weight to be given to either direct  
8 or circumstantial evidence. It is for you to decide how much weight to give to any evidence.

9 The word "infer"—or the expression "to draw an inference"—means to find that a fact exists  
10 based on proof of another fact. In deciding whether to draw an inference, you must consider all the  
11 facts in the light of reason, common sense and experience. After you have done that, it is for you to  
12 decide whether to draw a particular inference.

13 By way of example, if you wake up in the morning and see that the sidewalk is wet, you may  
14 find from that fact that it rained during the night. However, other evidence, such as a turned-on  
15 garden hose, may provide an explanation for the water on the sidewalk. Therefore, before you decide  
16 that a fact has been proved by circumstantial evidence, you must consider all the evidence in the light  
17 of reason, experience, and common sense.

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27 Ninth Circuit Committee on Model Jury Instructions, *MANUAL OF MODEL CRIMINAL JURY*  
28 *INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT*, Instruction 3.8.

1 **COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 9**  
2 **CREDIBILITY OF WITNESSES**  
3

4 In deciding the facts in this case, you may have to decide which testimony to believe and  
5 which testimony not to believe. You may believe everything a witness says, or part of it, or none of  
6 it.

7 In considering the testimony of any witness, you may take into account:

- 8 (1) the opportunity and ability of the witness to see or hear or know the things testified  
9 to;  
10 (2) the witness's memory;  
11 (3) the witness's manner while testifying;  
12 (4) the witness's interest in the outcome of the case and any bias or prejudice;  
13 (5) whether other evidence contradicted the witness's testimony;  
14 (6) the reasonableness of the witness's testimony in light of all the evidence; and  
15 (7) any other factors that bear on believability.  
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17 The weight of the evidence as to a fact does not necessarily depend on the number of  
18 witnesses who testify.  
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27 Ninth Circuit Committee on Model Jury Instructions, *MANUAL OF MODEL CRIMINAL JURY*  
28 *INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT*, Instruction 3.9.

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**COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 10**  
**EVIDENCE OF OTHER ACTS OF DEFENDANT OR ACTS AND STATEMENTS OF**  
**OTHERS**

    You are here only to determine whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty of the charge[s] in the indictment. Your determination must be made only from the evidence in the case. The defendant is not on trial for any conduct or offense not charged in the indictment. You should consider evidence about the acts, statements, and intentions of others, or evidence about other acts of the defendant, only as they relate to this charge against this defendant.

1 **COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 11**

2 **ACTIVITIES NOT CHARGED**

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4 The defendant is on trial only for the crime[s] charged in the indictment, not for any other  
5 activities.  
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27 Ninth Circuit Committee on Model Jury Instructions, *MANUAL OF MODEL CRIMINAL JURY*  
28 *INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT*, Instruction 3.11.

**COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 12**  
**SEPARATE CONSIDERATION OF MULTIPLE COUNTS—**  
**SINGLE DEFENDANTS**

A separate crime is charged against the defendant in each count. You must decide each count separately. Your verdict on one count should not control your verdict on any other count.

All of the instructions apply to each defendant [unless a specific instruction states that it applies to only a specific defendant].

Ninth Circuit Committee on Model Jury Instructions, *MANUAL OF MODEL CRIMINAL JURY INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT*, Instruction 3.12.

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**COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 13**  
**SEPARATE CONSIDERATION OF SINGLE COUNT—MULTIPLE DEFENDANTS**

A separate crime is charged against each defendant. The charges have been joined for trial. You must consider and decide the case of each defendant separately. Your verdict as to one defendant should not control your verdict as to any other defendant.

Ninth Circuit Committee on Model Jury Instructions, *MANUAL OF MODEL CRIMINAL JURY INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT*, Instruction 3.13.

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**COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 14**  
**SEPARATE CONSIDERATION OF MULTIPLE COUNTS—MULTIPLE**  
**DEFENDANTS**

A separate crime is charged against one or more of the defendants in each count. The charges have been joined for trial. You must decide the case of each defendant on each crime charged against that defendant separately. Your verdict on any count as to any defendant should not control your verdict on any other count or as to any other defendant.

All of the instructions apply to each defendant and to each count [unless a specific instruction states that it applies only to a specific [defendant] [count].

Ninth Circuit Committee on Model Jury Instructions, *MANUAL OF MODEL CRIMINAL JURY INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT*, Instruction 3.14.

1 **COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 15**

2 **DUTY TO DELIBERATE**

3  
4 When you begin your deliberations, you should elect one member of the jury as your  
5 foreperson. That person will preside over the deliberations and speak for you here in court.

6 You will then discuss the case with your fellow jurors to reach agreement if you can do  
7 so. Your verdict, whether guilty or not guilty, must be unanimous.

8 Each of you must decide the case for yourself, but you should do so only after you have  
9 considered all the evidence, discussed it fully with the other jurors, and listened to the views of  
10 your fellow jurors.

11 Do not be afraid to change your opinion if the discussion persuades you that you should.  
12 But do not come to a decision simply because other jurors think it is right.

13 It is important that you attempt to reach a unanimous verdict but, of course, only if each  
14 of you can do so after having made your own conscientious decision. Do not change an honest  
15 belief about the weight and effect of the evidence simply to reach a verdict.

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27 Ninth Circuit Committee on Model Jury Instructions, *MANUAL OF MODEL CRIMINAL JURY*  
28 *INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT*, Instruction 7.1.



1                                   **COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 16**  
2                                   **CONSIDERATION OF EVIDENCE**

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4           Your verdict must be based solely on the evidence and on the law as I have given it to you  
5 in these instructions. However, nothing that I have said or done is intended to suggest what your  
6 verdict should be — that is entirely for you to decide.  
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27           Ninth Circuit Committee on Model Jury Instructions, *MANUAL OF MODEL CRIMINAL JURY*  
28 *INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT*, Instruction 7.2.

1 **COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 17**

2 **USE OF NOTES**

3  
4 Some of you have taken notes during the trial. Whether or not you took notes, you should  
5 rely on your own memory of what was said. Notes are only to assist your memory. You should  
6 not be overly influenced by the notes.  
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27 Ninth Circuit Committee on Model Jury Instructions, *MANUAL OF MODEL CRIMINAL JURY*  
28 *INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT*, Instruction 7.3.

1                                   **COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 18**  
2                                   **JURY CONSIDERATION OF PUNISHMENT**

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4           The punishment provided by law for this crime is for the court to decide. You may not  
5 consider punishment in deciding whether the government has proved its case against the  
6 defendant beyond a reasonable doubt.  
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27           Ninth Circuit Committee on Model Jury Instructions, *MANUAL OF MODEL CRIMINAL JURY*  
28 *INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT*, Instruction 7.4.

1 **COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 19**

2 **VERDICT FORM**

3  
4 A verdict form has been prepared for you. [Any explanation of the verdict form may be  
5 given at this time.] After you have reached unanimous agreement on a verdict, your foreperson  
6 will fill in the form that has been given to you, sign and date it and advise the Court that you are  
7 ready to return to the courtroom.

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27 Ninth Circuit Committee on Model Jury Instructions, *MANUAL OF MODEL CRIMINAL JURY*  
28 *INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT*, Instruction 7.5.

1                                   **COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 20**  
2                                   **COMMUNICATION WITH THE COURT**  
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4           If it becomes necessary during your deliberations to communicate with me, you may send  
5 a note through the court security officer, signed by your foreperson or by one or more members  
6 of the jury. No member of the jury should ever attempt to communicate with me except by a  
7 signed writing, and I will respond to the jury concerning the case only in writing, or here in open  
8 court. If you send out a question, I will consult with the lawyers before answering it, which may  
9 take some time. You may continue your deliberations while waiting for the answer to any  
10 question. Remember that you are not to tell anyone — including me — how the jury stands,  
11 numerically or otherwise, on the question of the guilt of the defendant, until after you have  
12 reached a unanimous verdict or have been discharged.

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27           Ninth Circuit Committee on Model Jury Instructions, *MANUAL OF MODEL CRIMINAL JURY*  
28 *INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT*, Instruction 7.6.